

Physics Test

4. In SI system, the Unit of Power is

(a)

Farad

(b)

Newton's

(c)

Watt



(d)

Dynes

5. The Unit of Torque is

(a)

Nm^2

(b)

Fd

(c)

ma

(d)

Nm



6. One Newton =Dynes

(a)

10^{-4}

(b)

10^{-5}

(c)

10



(d)

10^{-8}

Physics Test

7. The instrument used to measure pressure is called _____

(a)

Ammeter

(b)

Manometer

(c) 

Barometer

(d)

Voltmeter

8. Which scientist introduced the relationship between Current Voltage and Resistance?

(a) 

Ohm's

(b)

Hook's

(c)

Newton's

(d)

Pascal's

9. Voltmeter is used for _____

(a)

Resistance

(b) 

Voltage

(c)

Ohm

(d)

Current

Physics Test

10. $F_s =$ _____ رگڑ کے میعاد میں

(a)



μR

(b)

μY

(c)

μR

(d)

μR

11. The Unit of Charge is _____

(a)

Farad

(b)

Capacitance

(c)

Joule

(d)

Coulombs



12. The relationship between Stress and Strain was introduced by _____

(a)

Hook's

(b)

Newton's

(c)

Young Modulus

(d)

None



Physics Test

13. Force of attraction or repulsion between the charged bodies is directly proportional to their _____ of the charges.

(a)

Product



(b)

Sum

(c)

Multiple

(d)

Square

14. Balloons flies in air , its reason is _____

(a)

Less Density

(b)

Equal Weight

(c)

Lightness



(d)

Heavy

15. Snow floats over water, its reason is _____

(a)

Equal

(b)

Equal Volume

(c)

Equal Density



(d)

Equal Volume

Physics Test

16. The process of distribution of light into seven colours is called

(a)

Respiration

(b)

Reflection

(c)

Refraction

(d)

Dispersion



17. The original length and increase in length is called just a bit of terminology Law.

(a)

Young Modulus

(b)

Hook's



(c)

Newton's

(d)

Ampere's

18. The Unit of work is just a bit of terminology

(a)

Farad

(b)

Joule



(c)

Watt

(d)

Pascal's

Physics Test

19. Torque τ =

(a)

$$Fm$$

(b)

$$Fd$$



(c)

$$Fk$$

(d)

$$ma$$

20. In Law of gravitation F =

(a)

$$GM_em/r^2$$

(b)

$$GM_em/r^2$$



(c)

$$Gmem/r$$

(d)

$$GM_eM/r^2$$

21. In Mass of Earth M_e =

(a)

$$Gr^2/g$$

(b)

$$gr^3/G$$



(c)

$$gr/G^2$$

(d)

$$g^2r/G$$

Physics Test

22. Stress σ =

(a) ☒
 Increase in Length
 Original Length

(b)
 Strain

(c)
 Original Length
 Increase in Length

(d)
 None

23. The Unit of Charge is equal to Coulombs.

(a)
 6.25×10^{-18}

(b) ☒
 6.25×10^{-18}

(c)
 7.25×10^{-18}

(d)
 6.25×10^{-18}

24. Young Modulus Y =

(a)
 Stress

(b)
 Strain

(c)
 Strain / Stress

(d) ☒
 Stress / Strain

Physics Test

1. The Unit of Pressure is called _____

(a)

Fd

(b)

ma

(c)

Nm

(d)

Nm^{-2}



2. The Unit of Density in MKS system is _____

(a)

Cubic Meter

(b)

Cubic cm

(c)

Meter

(d)

Cubic/ meter



3. Momentum depends upon _____

(a)

Force

(b)

Velocity

(c)

Mass

(d)

Acceleration



1. Arm is Kind of lever.

(a)

2nd

(b)

3rd

(c)

1st

(d)

None

2. The time period of body attached to spring is

(a)

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{M/k}$$

(b)

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$$

(c)

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$$



(d)

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$$

3. When light enters from denser medium to rare medium turns From perpendicular.

(a)

Away



(b)

Towards

(c)

Back

(d)

Reflect

4. The flight of bird is Newton's Law of motion.

(a)

1st

(b)

3rd

(c)

2nd

(d)

Inertial

5. is that force which produces an acceleration of 1 m/sec^2 in 1 kg of body.

(a)

Heat

(b)

Newton



(c)

Energy

(d)

None

6. In Capacitor $Q =$

(a)

 Fd

(b)

 ma

(c)

 mv

(d)

 CV 

7. Capacitor Charge

- (a) ☒ Store
(b) ☐ Release
(c) ☐
(d) ☐ Regulate

8. In centripetal force $F =$

- (a) mv/r
(b) ☒ mv^2/r
(c) Mv^2/r
(d) mv^2/r^2

9. The Mass of earth is equal to _____ kg.

- (a) 6×10^{24}
(b) 6×10^{26}
(c) 6×10^{22}
(d) 6×10^{24}

10. The Unit of Mass is

(a)

Nm

(b)

Nm²

(c)

Kg

(d)

Km

11. From which force the earth pulls every body towards its center of gravity is called its

(a)

Force

(b)

Weight

(c)

Power

(d)

Energy

12. The time period of Simple Pendulum is

(a)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{M/k}$

(b)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

(c)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

(d)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

13. The no of vibrations per second of a vibrating body is called _____ of that body.

(a)

Wave length

(b)

Time Period

(c)

Frequency

(d)

Displacement

14. The rate of doing work of a body is called _____.

(a)

Power

(b)

Energy

(c)

Work

(d)

Capacitance

15. The Unit of electric potential is called _____.

(a)

Joule

(b)

Newton

(c)

Coulombs

(d)

Farad

16. _____ and force are directly proportional.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Mass | Temperature | Velocity | Acceleration |

17. In Newton's second law of motion $F =$ _____

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Fd | BA | ma | None |

18. Mass and _____ are represented by the equation $W = Mg$

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Gravitational
Acceleration | Accelerat ng | Mass | None |

19. If temperature of body is 100 and if we heat it further then its temperature

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Increase | Decrease | Same | None |

20. When pressure of water is increased then its temperature also

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Decreases | Increases | No change | None |

21. The value of G in gravitational constant is

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 6.67 Nm/kg | $6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{Kg}^2$ | $7.7 \times 10 \text{ Nm}$ | $6.67 \times 10 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{Kg}$ |

22. The diameter of Earth is _____

(a)
 6.4×10^{-4}

(b)
 $6.6.7 \times 10^{12}$

(c)
 7.4×10^{16}

(d)
 6.4×10^6

23. In Ohm's Law $V =$ _____

(a)
 IR

(b)
 IR

(c)
 ma

(d)
None

24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is _____

(a)
K Wh

(b)
kW

(c)
WH

(d)
Farad

22. The diameter of Earth is _____

(a)
 6.4×10^{-4}

(b)
 $6.6.7 \times 10^{12}$

(c)
 7.4×10^{16}

(d)
 6.4×10^6

23. In Ohm's Law $V =$ _____

(a)
 IR

(b)
 IR

(c)
 ma

(d)
None


24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is _____

(a)
K Wh

(b)
kW

(c)
WH

(d)
Farad

 _____ is a sensitive electric instrument that represents the presence of current in a circuit.

(a)

Ammeter

(b)



Galvanometer

(c)

Voltmeter

(d)

None

Physics Test

Q- Speed of sound is _____ than the speed of light.

- (a). Greater
- (b). Equal
- (c). Less
- (d). None



Physics Test

Q. Robert Hooke worked in the field of

- (a). Matter
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Chemistry
- (d). Biology



Physics Test

Q. The Sun & Stars have process of

- (a). Fusion
- (b). Fission
- (c). Photosynthesis
- (d). Vaporization

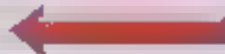


Physics Test

Q.

Density of Water becomes

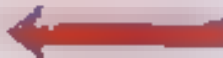
- (a). Maximum
- (b). Minimum
- (c). Equal
- (d). Less



Physics Test

Q. _____ is a vector quantity.

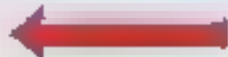
- (a). Distance
- (b). Volume
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Time



Physics Test

Q. Rate of change of velocity is called

- (a). Velocity
- (b). Acceleration
- (c). Time Period
- (d). Distance



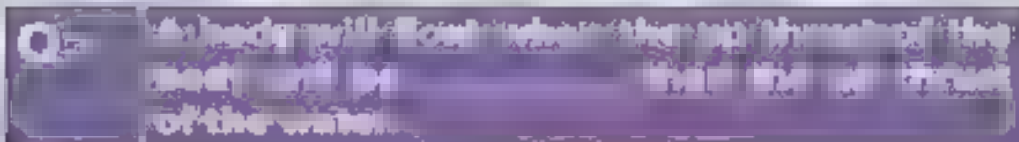
Physics Test

Q. A hand saw will float when the tip of the blade is just below the surface of the water.

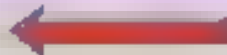
- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum



Physics Test



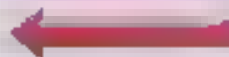
- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum



Physics Test

Q- The ratio of Input to the Output is called _____

- (a). Efficiency
- (b). Stress
- (c). Strain
- (d). Work



Physics Test



A vector \vec{A} has a magnitude of 10 units and makes an angle of _____

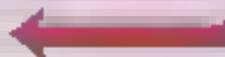
- (a). 45°
- (b). 60°
- (c). 90°
- (d). 180°



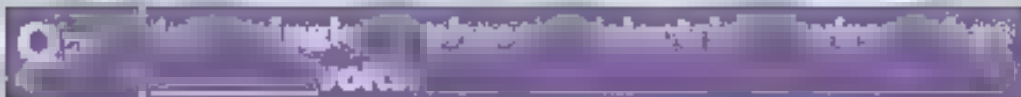
Physics Test

Q. The normal wire used in the homes have _____ Hz.

- (a). 50
- (b). 60
- (c). 230
- (d). 220



Physics Test



- (a). 220
- (b). 230
- (c). 240
- (d). 400



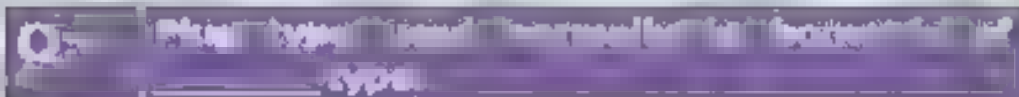
Physics Test

Q. Three physical quantities A , B and C are such that $A \times B = C$. If the percentage errors in A , B and C are 10%, 15% and 5% respectively, then the percentage error in C is

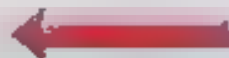
- (a). 220
- (b). 230
- (c). 240
- (d). 400



Physics Test



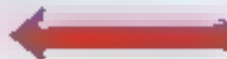
- (a). A/B
- (b). C
- (c). C/D
- (d). Normal



Physics Test

Q. A beam of light is incident on a surface at an angle of 30° to the normal. The angle of reflection is 10° . What is the angle of incidence?

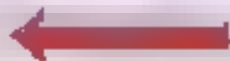
- (a). $1/10$
- (b). $1/100$
- (c). $1/20$
- (d). $1/200$



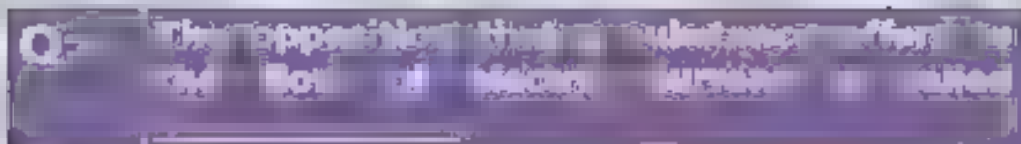
Physics Test

Q.

- (a). Density
- (b). Mass
- (c). Torque
- (d). Velocity



Physics Test



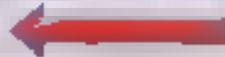
- (a). Resistance
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Fusion



Physics Test

Q. Equation of Einstein is

(a). $E = mc^2$



(b). $E = Fd$

(c). $E = mgh$

(d). $Vit + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

Physics Test

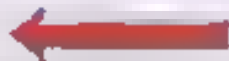
Q- The capacity to do work is called

- (a). Work
- (b). Energy
- (c). Weight
- (d). Force

Physics Test

Q. The capacity to do work is called

- (a). Work
- (b). Energy
- (c). Weight
- (d). Force



Question No.

The equation of T is

- (a). $\Delta Q/m\Delta T$
- (b). $\Delta Q/g\Delta T$
- (c). $m\Delta Q/g\Delta T$
- (d). $\Delta Qg\Delta T$



Physics Test

Q5

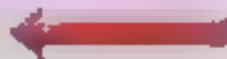
- (a). Meter
- (b). Volt
- (c). Watt
- (d). Ampere



Physics Test

Q. The phenomenon in which the light is split into its constituent colors is called _____.

- (a). Dispersion
- (b). Reflection
- (c). Reverse
- (d). Rainbow



Physics Test

Q. Spring of watch has _____ energy

- (a). Mechanical
- (b). Electrical
- (c). Solar
- (d). None



Physics Test

Q. Speed of sound is always _____ than the speed of light.

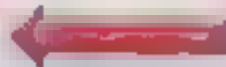
- (a). Greater
- (b). Equal
- (c). Less
- (d). None



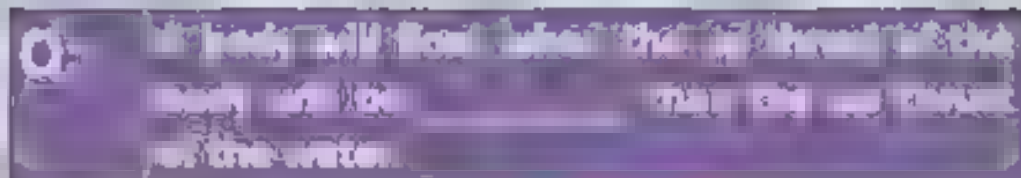
Physics Test

➊ **Oroniz Hainhan worked in the field of**

- (a). Matter
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Chemistry
- (d). Biology

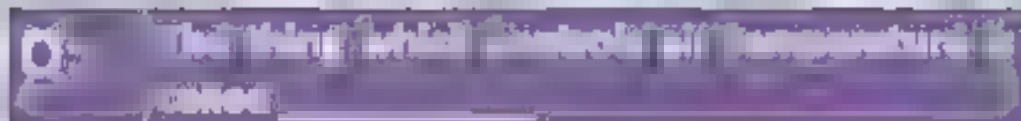


Physics Test



- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum

Physics Test



(a). Condenser



(b). Sensor

(c). Radiator

(d). Steplizer

Physics Test



(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

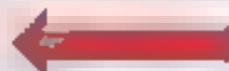
(c). Distance

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q. Momentum is the product of mass and _____

- (a). Force
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Distance



Physics Test



- (a). 90 °C
- (b). 60 °C
- (c). 100 °C
- (d). 0 °C



Physics Test



Q: Torque is

- (a). Acceleration
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Displacement (d)
- (d). Time



Physics Test

Q. Torque is

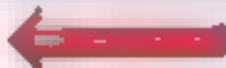
- (a). Acceleration
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Displacement (d)
- (d). Time



Physics Test

Q. In a prism one angle is 90° then other two angles are of _____

- (a). 0°
- (b). 45°
- (c). 90°
- (d). 60°



Physics Test

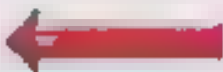
Q- The force acts on a body which pulls it outward direction then it is called _____ force.

- (a). Centripetal
- (b). Centrifugal
- (c). Inertia
- (d). Moment Arm



Physics Test

0- The key to Sun's radiating heat due to

- (a). Fission
- (b). Fusion 
- (c). Nuclear Reaction
- (d). Power

Physics Test

Q. Rate of change of energy is called

- (a). Force
- (b). Power
- (c). Momentum
- (d). Inertia



Physics Test




- (a). Sound
- (b). Air
- (c). Medium
- (d). Frequency



Physics Test

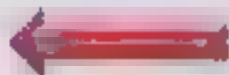
Q. The relationship of Stress and Strain is called _____ Law.

- (a). Joules
- (b). Young Modulus
- (c). Law of Gravitation
- (d). Hooks 

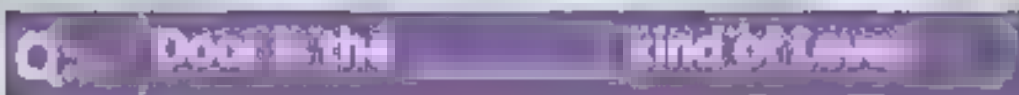
Physics Test

Q- Time period of pendulum increases with _____

- (a). Gravitation
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Length
- (d). Time



Physics Test



- (a). 1st
- (b). 2nd
- (c). 3rd
- (d). 4th



Physics Test

2. Vector A is represented as

(a)

\overrightarrow{A}

(b)

$A \rightarrow$

(c)

A

(d)

All above

Physics Test

1. Vector A is represented as _____

(a)

\overrightarrow{A}

(b)

A

(c)

A

(d)

All above

2. If two quantities are directly proportional then their graph is in _____

(a)

Parallel line

(b)

Infinite line

(c)

Curved line

(d)

Straight Line

3. If a body rotates about its axis and remains equidistant from its axis then its motion is called _____

(a)

Vibratory

(b)

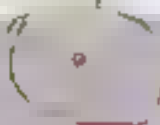
Translatory

(c)

Rotatory

(d)

None



Physics Test

4. A stationary body remains to continuous to its stationary state and a moving body remains to continuous its motion. It is called law of

(a)

Inertia

(b)

Motion

(c)

2nd

(d)

3rd

5. Friction is a Force.

(a)

Self restoring

(b)

Self adjusting

(c)

Both a & b

(d)

None

6. A tendency of a body to do work is called

(a)

Power

(b)

Heat

(c)

Energy

(d)

none

Physics Test

7. The equation which does not contain s is called Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Second | First | Third | None |

8. The equation which does not contain v is called Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| First | Third | Second | None |

9. The equation which does not contain t is called

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| First | Second | Both a & b | Third |

Physics Test

10. The sum of Neutron and proton in a nucleus is called _____

(a)

Positrons

(b)

Atomic no

(c)

Mass no

(d)

Avogadro no

11. Door is _____ Kind of lever.

(a)

Third

(b)

First

(c)

Second

(d)

Fourth

12. The product of force and displacement is called _____

(a)

Momentum

(b)

Displacement

(c)

Torque

(d)

Velocity

Physics Test

13. The length of volume and increase in length is called answer given by user

(a)

Stress

(b)

Strain

(c)

Speed

(d)

Elasticity

14. The flying aeroplane has answer given by user Points.

(a)

Two

(b)

One

(c)

Three

(d)

None

15. In farenhate scale the boiling point of water is answer given by user

(a)

273 F°

(b)

200 F°

(c)

212 F°

(d)

312 F°

Physics Test

16. If $P = 60$ and $Q = 20$ then from the law of magnification

(a)

5

(b)

4

(c)

9

(d)

15

17. Alpha rays consists of particles.

(a)

Positive

(b)

Negative

(c)

Neutral

(d)

None

18. $1 \text{ kg} = \text{..... gm}$

(a)

10^3

(b)

10^6

(c)

1000

(d)

10000

Physics Test

19. In total reflection angle of incident and angle of reflection are _____

(a)

Sum

(b)

Equal

(c)

Not equal

(d)

Perpendicular

20. In Arm force depends upon _____

(a)

Fulcrum (Wedge)

(b)

Force

(c)

Weight

(d)

Centre position

21. The central distance of two crests is called _____

(a)

Frequency

(b)

Trough

(c)

Time period

(d)

Wave length



Physics Test

22. SHM depends upon

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Time period | Mean position | Extreme position | None |

23. The number of basic units is

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 8 | 7 | 11 | 16 |

24. In International system of units, Length, Mass, Time, Electric Current, Temperature, Light, Strength of light and unit of quantity are called

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Derived | Basic | Fundamenta | None |

Physics Test

1. Scissors is _____ kind of lever.

(a)

First

(b)

Third

(c)

Second



(d)

None

2. In simple pendulum if "m" is mass and "k" is spring constant then its time period is equal to _____

(a)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$$

(b)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$$

(c)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{M}$$

(d)

$$T = 2\sqrt{m/k}$$

3. The unit of capacitance is called _____

(a)

Joule

(b)

Energy

(c)

Farad

(d)

Dielectric

Physics Test

4. Current is a _____ quantity.

(a)
Vector

(b)
Physical

(c)
Chemical

(d)
Scalar

5. Gamma rays consists of _____ particles .

(a)
Neutral

(b)
Positive

(c)
Negative

(d)
None

6. The number of derived unit is _____

(a)
9

(b)
3

(c)
8


(d)
7

Physics Test


7. The distance covered in a unit time of a moving body is called

- | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Velocity | <u>Speed</u> | Acceleration | Uniform speed |

8. In international system of measurements the value of " g " is

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|-----------------------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| 9.8 m/sec | <u>9.8 m. sec</u> | 32 F/sec | 32 F/sec ² |

9. The quantity of matter in a body is called

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|--------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Matter | <u>Mass</u> | Density | Volume |

Physics Test

10. The rolling friction is _____ than that of limiting friction.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Greater | Equal | Same | Less |

11. The equation which does not contains Vf is called _____ Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| First | Third | Second | None |

12. The Newton's first law of motion is also called law of _____

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|-----------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Ohm's | inertia | Coulombs | Faraday's |

Physics Test



Physics Test

13. The quantities for which we need their unit and magnitude are called quantities.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Vectors | Scalars | Magnitude | None |

14. The quantities for which we need their unit, magnitude and their direction also called quantities.

- | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|--------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Scalars | Norm | Physical | Vector |

15. A transparent body whose three sides are rectangular and two sides are triangular is called prism.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Telescope | Mirror | Lenses | Prism |

Physics Test

16 _____ is a sight deceive which can be explained by the total internal reflection.

(a)

Mirage

(b)

Total internal reflection

(c)

Reflection

(d)

Refraction

17 Whenever light enters from denser to rare medium and angle of incident and angle of reflection are equal and forms 90o angle with each other then it is called _____

(a)

Reflection

(b)

Refraction

(c)

Critical angle

(d)

Acute angle

18. In nucleus the number of protons are called _____

(a)

Avogadro no

(b)

Atomic no

(c)

Mass no

(d)

Neutrons

Physics Test

19. The emission of radiation from nucleus is called _____

(a)

Chemical reaction

(b)

Atomic reaction

(c)

Radioactivity

(d)

Nuclear fission

20. If atomic numbers of an item are same but their mass numbers are different then they are called _____

(a)

Molecules

(b)

Isotopes

(c)

Electrons

(d)

None

21. Hydrogen has _____ isotopes .

(a)

1

(b)

0

(c)

2

(d)

3

Physics Test

22. The speed of light is _____ m/sec.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 3×10^8 | 3×10^9 | 3×10^{10} | 5×10^8 |

23. N-type materials the free charges are called _____

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Molecules | Positrons | Electrons | Neutrons |

24. The thin portion of the transistor is called _____

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Emitter | Collector | Anode | Base |

ایک نوری فاصلہ

6. A solar year is equal to

(a) 330 m



(b) 9.95×10^{15} m

(c) 9.46 km

(d) None



Two

b Three

c Four

d One



Molarity

b Current

c Solution

d Mixture



Fractional

b Normal

c Fission

d Fusion

Distillation

separation

a Gonium

b Germanium

☒ c Gallium

d Ga a

a 6000 Km

☒ b 36000 km

c 32000 Km

d 30000 Km

a Current

☒ b Joule or Nm

c Energy

d Power

a Linear

b Square



c Cubic

d Quadratic

a Last shell



b Octet rule

c Main rule

d Right hand Rule

a Lithium



b Isotopes

c Helium

d Nucleus

a. 4

b. 6

c. 7


 d. 8

a. Mg

 b. H_2O

c. NaCl

d. Cl

 a. Compounds on
commercial
scale

b. Home material

c. Industrial
material

d. Shopping material

a. 3×10^5

☒ b. 3×10^6

c. 3×10^7

d. 3×10^8

a. Ibn-ul-Haitham

b. Al-Berouni

☒ c. Goldstein

d. Aristotle

a. Magnetic Field

☒ b. Current

c. Temperature

d. Voltage



70 kg

b 100 kg

c 0

d, Infinite

a inertia

b Moment arm



Law of Force &
Acceleration

d Third Law

a Scalar



Vector

c Unit

d Identity



Nm

b. Nm^2

c. N/m

d. Nm^0



a. Mass

Force

c. Velocity

d. Acceleration



Multiplication

b. Addition

c. Subtraction

d. Division

☒ a 9 μ F

b 3 μ F

c 6 μ F

d 10 μ F

a 1 23

☒ b 1 33

c 1 55

d 1 60

☒ a 1 51

b 2 5

c 3 5

d 44


a. 3

b. 6

c. 7 

d. 4

a. Pascal

b. Kilogram 


c. Newton

d. Watt

a. Gram

b. Kilogram

c. Newton

d. Mole 

a. 0.2 s

b. 0.02 s

c. 2×10^4 s

d. 2×10^{-4} s



a. 0.01 g

b. 2 mg

c. 100 μ g

d. 5000 mg



a. Meter Rule

b. Vernier Calipers

c. Measuring Tap

d. Screw Gauge



a. 1 cm

b. 10 cm

c. 1.03 cm

d. 1.032 cm

a. Mass

b. Area

c. Volume

d. Level of a Liquid

a. 3.8 cm


b. 3.08 cm

c. 3.08 mm

d. 3.08 m

a. All the digits

b. All the accurately
known digits


c. All the accurately
known digits and
the first doubtful
digit 

d. All the accurately
known and all the
doubtful digits

a. Speed


b. Area

c. Force

d. Distance 

a. Straight line

b. circle

c. Line without
rotation 

d. Curved path

a. Circular


b. Rotatory 

c. Vibratory

d. Random

a. Speed

b. Distance

c. Displacement 

d. Power

a. Along Time-axis

b. Along Distance-axis

c. Parallel to Time-axis

d. Inclined to Time-axis 

a. Moving with
constant speed

b. At Rest



c. Moving with
variable speed

d. In Motion

a. Car has an
acceleration of 1.5 ms^{-2}

b. Car has constant
speed of 7.5 ms^{-1}

c. Distance travelled
by the car is 75 m

d. Average speed of the
car is 15 ms^{-1}



a. Speed

b. Acceleration

c. Velocity



d. Deceleration

a. 10 ms^{-2}

b. Zero

c. 10 ms^{-2}

d. None of these

a. Speed

b. Velocity

c. Displacement

d. Distance

a. 10 ms^{-1}

b. 20 ms^{-1}

c. 25 ms^{-1}

d. 30 ms^{-1}

a. 31.25 m

b. 250 m ☒

c. 500 m

d. 5000 m

a. Torque ☒

b. Couple

c. Equilibrium

d. Neutral Equilibrium

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. Any Number ☒

a. Acceleration is uniform

b. Speed is uniform

c. Speed and acceleration is uniform

d. Acceleration is zero



a. Is at its highest position

b. Is at the lowest position

c. Keeps its height if displaced

d. Is situated at its bottom



a. Increasing their speed

b. Decreasing their mass

c. Lowering their centre of gravity

d. Decreasing their width





شاہین نور سزاکیڈمی



a. Angle of
Elevation

b. Angle of
Reflection



Angle of
Depression

d. None

a. Boher

b. Newton



Theodor
Schwann

d. Coulomb

a. Water



327 Amino Acids

c. Carbon

d. Cells



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. 1

b. 2



3

d. 4

a. Nitrogenous
Base,
Adenine

b. The Sugar,
Ribose

c. A Chain of three
Phosphate Groups
bound to Ribose



All of
them



شاہین نور سزاکیڈمی



a. Night



Day times

c. Mid Night

d. None



1024 Bytes

b. 1024 cm

c. 1024 mm

d. None

a. Carbon
Dioxide



Oxygen

c. Water

d. None

شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Cytoplasm

b. Oxygen

c. Membrane

d. Nucleus



Kinametics

b. Physics

c. Mechanics

d. Chemistry

a. 3

b. 4

c. 5





2




شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. Potential Energy  Kinetic Energy c. Both d. None

a. mgh b. ma  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ d. None

 mgh b. ma c. $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. 1200 Joule ☒ 1500 Joule c. 1000 Joule d. None

a. Induction b. Convection ☒ Conduction d. Heating

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ ☒ $\frac{1}{6}$ c. $\frac{1}{3}$ d. 6



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. $\frac{1}{2}$

b. $\frac{1}{6}$

c. $\frac{1}{3}$



Albert
Einstein

b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton

d. Boyles



Isac Newton

b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton

d. Boyles



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. 1587



1687

c. 1887

d. 1787

a. Basic



Derived

c. Unit

d. None

a. Scalar



Vector

c. Unit

d. None



شاہین نور سزاکیڈمی



a. 10^3

b. 10^6

c. 10^4



10^9

a. Plato

b. Newton



Archimedes d. Galileo



Inertia

b. Velocity

c. Acceleration d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



K.E

b. P.E

c. Power

d. Energy

a. K.E



P.E

c. Energy

d. Power

a. Joule



Watt

c. Km

d. Kg



شاهین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. Mechanical
Energy

b. Electrical
Energy

 Kinetic
Energy

d. Potential
Energy

 Newton

b. Albert
Einstein

c. Archimedes d. Byles

a. 1587

 1687

c. 1787

d. 1887



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Atomic
Physics

b. Nuclear

c. Plasma

d. None



Water

b. Copper

c. Mercury

d. Kerosene

a. Real



Virtual

c. Small

d. Large



شاهین فورسز اکیڈمی



Convex lens b. Concave lens c. Convex mirror d. Plano concave lens



Toward mean position b. External Position c. Outer Side d. None



a. Real b. Virtual c. Small d. Infinity



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. Gamma



Alpha

c. Beta

d. None

a. Electric
Current

b. Charge



Heat

d. Temperature

a. Copper &
Iron



Zinc & Copper

c. Zinc & Iron

d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Electric
Current

b. Energetic

c. Chemical

d. Physical

a. Alpha

b. Beta



Gamma

d. None

a. Retina



Iris

c Pupil

d. Lens



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



a. Water



Aluminum

c. Copper

d. Iron

a. Volt



Ampere

c. Candela

d. Kelvin

a. 10-20,000

b. 20-30,000



40-60,000

d. 10-18,000



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q.	Human capacity of hearing sound is ____ hz.			
	a. 20, 00	b. 20×10^6	c. 30, 000	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 20,000

Q.	How many types of ways are?			
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 03	b. 02	c. 04	d. 05

Q.	Motion of ceiling fan is:			
	a. SHM	b. Isn't SHM	c. Vibrating Motion	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Rotational



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. A wave in which the medium vibrates at right angles to the direction of its propagation is called _____.

- a. Mechanical Waves ☒ Transverse Waves c. Longitudinal Waves d. None

Q. A wave (such as a sound wave) in which the particles of the medium vibrate in the direction of the line of advance of the wave is called _____ wave.

- a. Transverse b. Mechanical ☒ Longitudinal d. Electromagnetic

Q. To convert Ammeter into Galvanometer connecting with:

- ☒ Low resistance or Shunt Resistance b. High Resistance c. Perpendicular d. All of them



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. A diverging lens is also called:

- a. Convex ☒ b. Concave c. Both d. None

Q. Neutron is heavier than Proton _____ times.

- a. 1636 b. 1736 ☒ c. 1836 d. 1936

Q. If the mass of the Simple Pendulum is doubled then its time period

- ☒ a. Increases b. Decreases c. Constant d. Zero



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. Time taken by a complete cycle of the wave to pass a point is called _____.

- a. Crest ☒ Time period c. Wavelength d. Trough

Q. a mechanical phenomenon whereby oscillations occur about an equilibrium point is called _____.

- a. Time period b. Wavelength ☒ Vibration d. Temperature

Q. The maximum extent of a vibration or oscillation, measured from the position of equilibrium is called _____.

- a. Timeperiod ☒ Amplitude c. Vibration d. Wavelength